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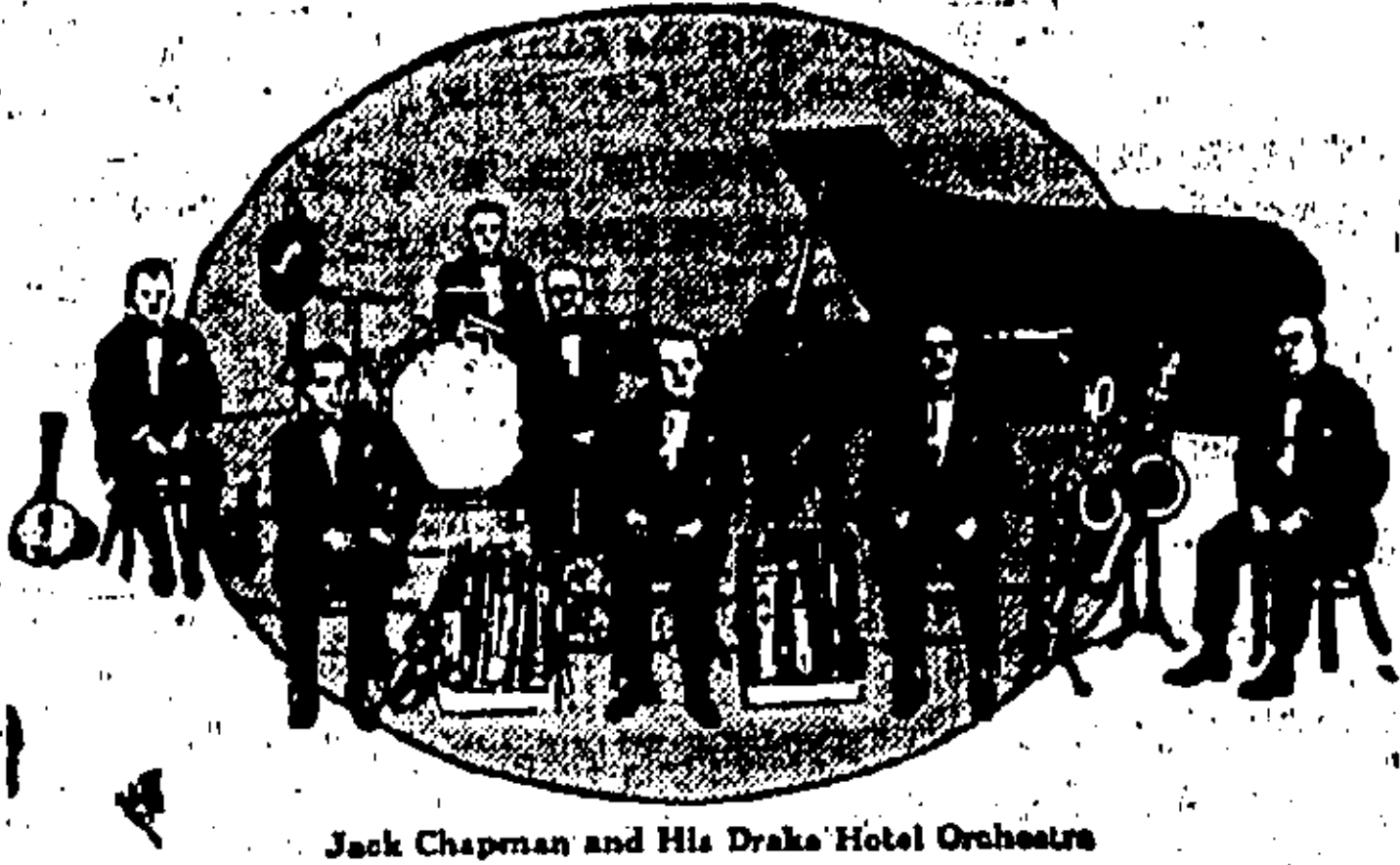


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FOE OF BOLSHIEVISM.
BORIS SAVINKOFF ARRESTED.
ON TRIAL BY MILITARY COURT.
RUMOURS OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.
(Reuter's Service.)

MOSCOW, August 28.
The well-known anti-Bolshevik, Boris Savinkoff, who was arrested on Russian territory on August 20, is now being tried by the Supreme Military Court.
He is alleged to be the leading spirit of the most counter-revolutionary plot in recent years, operating outside Russia.

CRICKET AT HOME
SOMERSET EASILY DEFEATED.
RESULTS OF COUNTY MATCHES.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 28.
At Taunton, the South Africans scored an easy victory against Somerset. Overnight, after dismissing the home side for 208, the visitors had made 140 for the loss of 4 wickets, Catterall being 78 not out.
When the game was resumed to-day the weather was dull and the wicket easy.
The South Africans carried their score to 208, Taylor making 45 and Catterall 30. The latter was batting 134 hours. He gave three chances. His innings included two sixes and fourteen fours. Bridges took 6 wickets for 61.
Somerset's second innings realised 138, Carter taking 6 wickets for 50 runs.
The South Africans made 79 runs for loss of one wicket.

COUNTY FIXTURES.
At Bristol, the match between Scotland and Gloucester was drawn.
Gloucester made 222 for 9 wickets and declared. Scotland replied with 167, Gloucester, at the second attempt, made 111 for 8 wickets and again declared. When stumps were drawn, Scotland had lost 19 wickets in making 147.
At the Oval, Surrey defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 155.
Leicester made 133, Fenley taking 7 wickets for 57.
Surrey made 418 for 8 and declared, Sarnham cent.

CHEFOO DOINGS.
SPORT IN ALL FORMS
FLOURISHING.

Chefoo, August 19.
On Tuesday, 5th inst., the C. I. M. Sanatorium visitors played a return cricket match against the School. The visitors were fairly easily disposed of by the boys, only making a score of 93. Gordon Burnett and Andrew Hazland each secured three wickets. The School batted well, making 156; Ford, 35, Burnett, 25; Hazland 30, and Edgar, 17.
A meeting of local riding enthusiasts, ladies as well as gentlemen, was called on the 8th inst. to discuss:—
1. The running of a Race Meeting in September before the American Asiatic Fleet leaves Chefoo.
2. The re-forming of the Chefoo Race Club on a sound and proper basis to take charge of Race Meetings, and to develop the new International Recreation Ground for a Race Course, Golf Links, etc.
The meeting was well attended, Mr. J. R. Putnam, the U.S. Consul, taking the chair.
The first resolution before the Meeting, i.e. to hold a Race Meeting or Gymkhana before the U.S. Fleet left, was unanimously passed by those present.
The other resolution caused a large amount of discussion, but it was finally decided to re-form the Chefoo Race Club under conditions and rules set forth in the detailed list compiled by Mr. Putnam, combined with the rules of the former Chefoo Race Club (defunct), and that all points not covered by these were to be settled according to the rules of the Shanghai Race Club.
Eight Stewards were ballotted for to form the nucleus of the new Club, and the following gentlemen were elected, Messrs. J. R. Smith, J. R. Putnam, V. R. Eklford, D. Cappelin, G. Kruper, A. R. Hogg, Don Kay and H. E. Bailton.
These gentlemen were empowered by the Meeting to set to work and make arrangements for the September Meeting, and to take all necessary steps to work out the Constitution and By-Laws for the forming of the new Race Club, and to have it ready by January 25 when another general meeting would be called.
At a meeting of the Stewards held on Saturday, 24th inst., it was decided that the coming Race Meeting or Gymkhana should be held on the 5th and 6th September commencing at 2 p.m. each day.

Sports On Beach.
During the last fortnight the Children's Special Service Mission have been holding their summer meetings on the beach. These meetings have been well attended by the children and much enjoyed. On Saturday, 16th, sand sports were held, and many exciting and amusing races took place; the closing meeting took place on Sunday evening, 17th, when most of the children came armed with lanterns, which made the whole scene a very pretty gathering.
Miss D. M. Trudinger, of the staff of the C. I. M. Boys' School, left on the 7th inst. on furlough.
Besides having the U.S. Asiatic Fleet in port we have been visited by a Japanese cruiser, and also a French gunboat and a couple of light cruisers.
Mrs. Cappelin and Mr. V. R. Eklford beat Miss Sogden and Mr. Donald in the finals of the Recreation Tennis Club's Mixed Doubles Tournament.
Late Mrs. McMullan.
I regret to have to report the death of Mrs. James McMullan, which took place at her residence on Saturday, 16th August, at 1.40 a.m. Mrs. James McMullan, who was the widow of the late Mr. McMullan, of Messrs. James McMullan & Co., Ltd., has been in Chefoo for a large number of years, and was especially well-known because of her numerous philanthropic undertakings on behalf of the Chinese, especially the women and girls. The funeral cortege left the residence at 3.30 p.m. Sunday afternoon, and proceeded to the McMullan Memorial Church, where a short service was held in Chinese. The Church, which holds close on fifteen hundred people was crowded, and numbers remained outside. After the service the funeral procession proceeded to the Temple Hill Cemetery, where a large gathering of foreigners and Chinese were present. A short service followed, conducted by Revs. Dr. W. O. Elterick and A. H. Paers. Mr. Paers gave a short but impressive address, during which he touched on the fact of how Mrs. McMullan will be greatly missed in Chefoo by foreigners and Chinese alike.
Returning Thanks.
The officers and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet gave a very fine show to the residents of Chefoo on Sunday evening, 18th inst. The entertainment, which consisted of a variety of songs and dances, was given in the schoolroom, and was most enjoyable.

LONDON AGREEMENT.
ADJOURNMENT OF REICHSTAG.
NATIONALS AND GOVERNMENT
SIGNATURE EXPECTED TO-MORROW.
(Reuter's Service.)

BERLIN, August 28.
Late into the night, after the adjournment of the Reichstag, the Nationals and the Government were negotiating. They were trying to find a formula to enable the Nationals to vote for the London Agreement.
TO BE SIGNED SATURDAY.
LONDON, August 28.
According to present arrangements the Pact of London will be signed at the Foreign Office at noon on Saturday. Sir Eyre Crowe will sign on behalf of Britain while the Allies and Germany will be represented by their respective Ambassadors and Ministers. It is understood that the German Government has signified its intention of signing the Agreement even if the Reichstag fails to pass the legislation involved, by a necessary two-thirds majority.
DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY.
The Bill ratifying the Pact of London has been passed on a second reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 248 to 175. Various Bills carrying out the Dawes plan, except the railway Bill, were passed on second reading by similar majorities. The extreme Nationalists and Communists alone opposing the railway Bill, involving an amendment to the constitution which requires a two-thirds majority which the Bill failed to obtain.
A decisive division is expected to-day or to-morrow when the Reichstag votes on eight Dawes Bills together, with a covering Bill authorising the signature to the London Agreement, as the whole two-thirds majority will then be required.

scored 115, and Shepherd 102. Geary took 7 wickets for 130.
Leicesters only made 130 in the second innings, Fenley taking 5 wickets for 40.
At Portsmouth, Yorkshire defeated Hampshire by 10 wickets.
Hampshire made 74, Kilner taking 5 wickets for 33 and Macaulay 5 for 31.
Yorkshire, in the first innings, made 136, Kennedy taking 7 wickets for 41.
Hampshire's total only reached 67 in the second innings, Kilner securing 6 wickets for 15.
Yorkshire made the necessary runs (38) with-

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BAND CONCERT.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

In Statue Square, on Monday afternoon, the Band of the 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt., under the conductorship of Bandmaster W. F. Bradshaw, will play the following selections.
1.—Grand March.....The Spirit of Pageantry.....Fletcher.
2.—Overture.....The Merry Wives of Windsor.....Nicola.
3.—Standchen.....Schubert. (Concert—Lec. Cpl. H. Kidd).
4.—Selection.....The Geisha.....Jones.
5.—Spanish Dance.....Fandango.....Reynold.
Interval.
6.—Peccolo Solo.....Golden Sparks.....Brewer. (Soloist—Bandman R. Briffitt).
7.—Selection.....I Pagliacci.....Leoncavallo.
8.—Prelude to 2nd Act Lohengrin.....Wagner.
9.—Valse.....Midsummer.....Marigold.
10.—Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance.....Sullivan.

of Chefoo, and was a great success. The naval officers and men themselves turned out in full force, and together with a large gathering of residents and visitors, the Navy Y. Compound's capacities were strained to the utmost. The arrangements were under the control of the Fleet Welfare Committee, and the work put in must have been prodigious. Among other items was the very amusing "Little farces" "Strictly Business," which caused roars of laughter. Violin solos by Mrs. P. E. Kennedy and Whistling Solo by "Whistling" Smith were much appreciated. The second half of the programme consisted of the "Huron" Darktown Serenaders who were both amusing and entertaining. The Navy is certainly to be congratulated on a very fine get-up, which was much enjoyed by all present.
The Boys of the C. I. M. Boys' School gave a holiday concert on the 14th inst. in the schoolroom, which was crowded. Those present were well rewarded for coming. Mr. G. Ross was in the chair, and made an excellent and amusing presentation. The programme was varied, consisting of songs, dances, and recitations. The boys were dressed in holiday frocks, and the concert was most enjoyable.

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the Looking Glass-

Through the Looking Glass-

"Three Castles"

CIGARETTES

During the war many soldiers had the unpleasant experience of being officially reported as "supposed dead" although they had escaped that fate. To few, however, says the "Dundee Advertiser," has it occurred to have this official blunder perpetuated and their names inscribed among the list of fallen on a war memorial. This, however, has been the experience of Mr. Robert Calvert, coal merchant, Tayport, formerly of the Canadians, whose name appears among the 18 inscribed on the war memorial of Masonic Lodge St. David (No. 78), Dundee, which was unveiled recently. Mr. Calvert, in an interview, said that he was very much puzzled over the matter. He had but rarely attended lodge meetings since his return to this country, but he had been visited by members since he took up business in Tayport. The mistake, no doubt arose from the fact that he had been reported "missing, supposed dead," in the casualty lists on 16th May 1917. He presumed someone must have noted this at the time and that the fact that he was alive had not been brought to the notice of those who prepared the list of the fallen.

Men have ten excellent reasons for going to Pears' Palace of Beauty, and ladies must go to see what attracts the men. I liked to see the crowd entering—the men a little determined to be different, and the ladies very determined to keep a strict eye on their men-folk (says a "Daily Chronicle" writer in an article on Wembley). But when I was once inside I forgot to notice the crowd. There was Helen of Troy playing knuckle bones very gracefully, and Cleopatra—well, if Cleopatra were like that she would have been sure of a fortune on the films, and Nell Gwynne captivating the onlookers with such success, and Madame Pompadour playing piffance, and the majestic Mrs. Siddons embroidering. One of the beauties interviewed—wild horses will not drag her name—from me—said, "I never knew what it was to be bored with admiration. I know I'm a pretty girl, and I like the turn of men's heads as I walk along the street, but this steady glare of admiring eyes bores me stiff.... However, I have my diversions. I can lip-read a bit, and often I know what the wife is saying of me—from her lips, and what her husband is thinking of me by his eyes."

At Ranch, in the Federated Malay States, Dr. G. M. Rajendran is clerk to the Court. "Following a severe cold," writes Mr. Rajendran, "my child, aged 1 1/2 years, had a cough at night which did not improve after the use of the child before him. About 10 tablets had been used. Now he is quite free from the trouble. I am indebted to Baby's Own Tablets for the quiet rest he enjoys and for being relieved of all the anxious fears he had contracted absolutely pure, and perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy for such ailments of childhood as simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, smallpox, diphtheria, mumps, etc., and are a most reliable and safe means of restoring health after illness and general debility." 10 tablets sent them, or, post free, 60 cents the postal order. Dr. Williams, Medicine Co., 100

Authors and Handwriting.
Coming to more recent times, we find that many authors for some reason were addicted to microscopic writing. Charlotte Brontë was one.
Miss Mitford, another. Lilian Southey, she used to boast that she could send more for her money than anyone else. Thackeray wrote a small but beautifully clear hand. He boasted that he would be able to write the Lord's Prayer on his thumbnail. Charles Murray, R. D. Blackmore, and Clark, had many others wrote in a microscopic hand. Charles Dickens used blue ink on blue paper, and his inter-lineations were numerous. There are several of his MSS. in the Foster Library at South Kensington. Sydney Smith described his own handwriting as "if a swarm of ants, escaping from an ink bottle, had walked over a sheet of paper without wiping their legs." That of his friend, Lord Jeffrey, was still more illegible. Sydney Smith once acknowledged one of his letters as follows:—We are much obliged by your letter, but should be still more so were it legible. I have tried to read it from left to right, and Mrs. Sydney from right to left, and we have not been able to decipher a single word of it.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1924. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

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(Sd.) C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH,
Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1924.

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DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give the popularity it deserves.

WATSON'S
STONE GINGER BEER

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Lost Their Youth.

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BIRTH.

FERGUSON.—At Seattle, on August 28, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fergusson, a daughter.

DEATH.

STEPHEN.—In London, on August 27, of pneumonia, A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924.

RIDICULE AS A DEBATING METHOD.

Sober Hongkong citizens reading the report of yesterday afternoon's Legislative Council meeting will rub their eyes with amazement. Surely, they will ask, surely all these little pleasantries cannot have been made, like

tionally, concerning such a grave subject as the Colony's health. Yet it is all only too true. The official members, bent upon justifying the Government's apathy and negligence, had resort to the only method left to them, a method little less tempting than abuse when sound arguments are lacking. This method is of course our old friend ridicule. What did it worry them that they were losing their dignity?—these gentlemen, who could crack jokes about juggling with hats, who could chuckle over pet flies, who could even make airy remarks about people being "careless enough" to contract a terrible disease like cholera. What did it worry them, we say, if they won their point? True they did offer some serious comment; true they did agree to consider certain suggestions; but the fact remains that the tops of the debate was set by the spirit in which the officials treated the resolutions, a spirit which the Hon. Mr. (Hollyak) rightly described as frivolous.

The officials wanted to discredit the "agitation" for an adequate health service. Therefore they ridiculed the newspapers, the unofficials and finally the need for reform. They said the newspapers had fostered the agitation "simply because there has been a small increase in typhoid fever," a statement which willfully ignores the fact that the "agitation" began nearly two years ago when the "China Mail" first pressed for a commission to revise the Colony's health laws which had even then been officially declared inadequate. Sir Claud Severn's eagle eye should surely have noted this when he was studying the editorial articles of the past few weeks, as it should also have surely seen that the "China Mail" took care to disassociate the typhoid scare, as a phase, from the much wider question of the Colony's health. These two examples we think show the value of Sir Claud Severn's study of the papers. That he was still in the dark as to the need for reform, after reading everything that has been published on the subject, proves nothing except that he cannot see facts when they stare him in the face. Having, as they doubtless fondly believed, having discredited the newspapers, the officials next sought to discredit their unofficial colleagues. The methods they adopted to achieve this end were little less than puerile. Frankly we have never read any official reply more fantastic, more deliberately offensive than Sir Claud Severn's little picture of the unofficial members drawing lots to see whether they should support a health board or not, simply because they had been enjoined by a newspaper to take action and felt they must all say the same thing. This is so grotesque that we almost feel inclined to follow Mr. Holyoak's dignified example and treat Sir Claud Severn's attitude in this respect with contempt. However, we must in fairness to the unofficial members point out a fact which we think that voracious, if slightly slipshod reader of leading articles, Sir Claud Severn, will confirm. That fact is simply this. Not one of the four newspapers suggested, or even hinted, that the unofficials should raise the matter in the Legislative Council until last Saturday when the "China Mail" expressed a hope that the unofficials would seize the opportunity which yesterday's meeting represented. Almost it is a pity that Sir Claud Severn forebore to complete his hat juggling story with a graphic account of how the unofficials cancelled their week-end engagements feverishly to foregather for the purpose of discussing our suggestion, since this would have given artistic finish to his little fairy story, the unofficials, as we have since learned, having discussed the matter so long ago as the Saturday previous (August 16) and having actually sent the resolutions to the Government the following Saturday morning before they were aware that the "China Mail" was that day urging them to take action. That we think finally demolishes Sir Claud Severn's ridiculous—we thank His Excellency for teaching us that word—Sir Claud Severn's ridiculous suggestion that the unofficials were actuated, not by their own convictions, but by the clamour of an "agitation" which he sacredly forebore to say the papers had started because they had nothing else to write about. Having as we think disposed of the unfair attempts made to discredit the unofficials, we find that lack of space to-day forbids us to answer the officials' claim that reform is not needed. This aspect of yesterday's debate we shall reserve for comment to-morrow, leaving the subject now with the remark that if our words to-day appear to be bitter it is because we deeply regret to see a serious matter like the community's health treated with yesterday's frivolity and because we deplore debating methods which can only bring the Legislative Council into the gravest disrepute.

JURIES OR ASSESSORS.

The recent trial, in which an Indian chauffeur was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death without any recommendation to mercy, has provoked a good deal of correspondence in the press. In our last issue, a correspondent wrote: "On the evidence, as published in the press, a clearer case of premeditated murder has never been before the courts." While we are not prepared to support this opinion entirely, we fail to see how the jury could have reached any other verdict in view of the fact that the defence produced no evidence to prove that the prisoner's wife was actually caught "in flagrante delicto." Had there been evidence to support the prisoner's statement in this connection, there is little doubt that due cognizance would have been taken. Apart, however, from the merits of the present case which we can safely leave in the hands of the authorities—in the full belief that clemency will be shown if it is deserved—it is a healthy sign that public opinion is being aroused with regard to the jury system in a Colony where such a large percentage of those on the list do not claim English as their mother tongue.

Our correspondent "Justice" writes in this connection:—The circumstances of empanelling a Jury out here are by far different to a Home-Jury because we have Asiatics among the list of jurors and when the discussion of a case comes to take place, among the European and Asiatic jurors, it is my belief that there is so much handicap for the Asiatic juror to deliver his opinion, firstly because he imagines he is not well versed in the law and secondly his knowledge of English does not permit him to speak up what he really wishes to say.

In the last analysis, the juror—whatever his nationality—has only got to say guilty or not guilty; and we cannot imagine the case of an Asiatic juror in Hongkong being handicapped to the extent our correspondent suggests. The point we would stress is, that if the Asiatic is fitted to sit on the jury at all—and only inability to speak and understand English should deter him, other things being equal—he is certainly qualified to express his opinion in the jury room and return his verdict without the aid of pencil and paper.

For ourselves, we should prefer to see the jury system in this Colony supplanted by a Judge and two Assessors. But, as pointed out by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.R.E., Attorney-General, in an interview granted the "China Mail" last September, the matter has never been brought up officially. When asked his opinion, as to whether the assessor system was not more suitable to the requirements of Hongkong, Mr. Kemp said:—

The fact that members of a jury take no notes, is liable to make them too much inclined to be swayed by the defending counsel. Counsel for the defence can press a case, whereas the Crown is not supposed to do so.

"I have heard of a jury deciding a case on the most extraordinary point—and that a bad one. I often think that it is a pity they do not return and ask the Judge for enlightenment when they have any doubt in their minds. One disadvantage with the jury system is that they cannot discuss the case with the Judge as Assessors can. Of course, they are entitled to ask the Judge what the evidence was on a certain point and to request the Judge to direct them on any point about which they are doubtful. I often wonder why more advantage is not taken of this privilege."

Reading between the lines, it would appear that the Hon. Attorney-General is of opinion that the chief risk of the jury reaching a wrong decision is the fact that they do not take notes. We are not aware that they are debarred from doing so. However, in Hongkong at any rate, they have free access to the evening and morning papers in order to refresh their memories, so we must look elsewhere for grounds on which to support our case for the system of assessors—three Judges or a Judge and two Magistrates or men of legal training. Here we soon find ourselves on safer ground. To quote the Hon. Attorney-General once more: "The weighing of evidence, of course, requires training. Theoretically a body of jurymen cannot be so expert as three judges or three magistrates, who are continually sifting evidence. In cases involving any length of time, the individual juror can only get a vague impression of the merits of the case. A great deal of risk is entailed. These defects

would not be present in the case of trial by three judges, three magistrates, or a judge and two assessors who could take notes."

In view of the interest aroused in the case of the Indian chauffeur, we have written at some length—not because we consider the verdict would have been different had the case been heard before a Judge and two assessors, but because we trust that what we have written will enable our correspondents to weigh the pros and cons of the case in the light of fuller knowledge. On the evidence, there is no doubt, in our mind, that the verdict was entirely just. The advocates of a special dispensation, in the unfortunate man's favour, can rest assured that it will be granted if it is deserved.

Although the point is hardly worth making, we reiterate that the Principal Civil Medical Officer is not the obvious chairman for a health board, as has again been suggested. Even if the P.C.M.O. gave up his present post and delegated the control of the hospital to one or more of his subordinates he would as full-time chairman of a health board have to acquire a vast amount of knowledge and experience relating to public health hygiene which the Medical Officer of Health must already possess. Our contemporary does not appear to have grasped the distinction between medical work and health work.

When "War" is not War.

Those who saw active service in the Great War may, or may not, envy the Chinese soldier his job in view of the unceasing series of internecine campaigns in the Flowery Republic. Close contact with the multitudinous armies throughout China will reveal a state of affairs entirely strange to modern warfare. Not excepting the struggle between Wu Peifu and Chang Tso-lin up North, there has been little real scrapping in recent wars in China. In the South especially, a war consists mainly of propaganda and perhaps corruption—to undermine an adversary's morale and the moving of numbers against numbers. The favourite practice now is to send a larger body to disarm an enemy inferior in numbers. Occasionally demonstrations, in the form of a few volleys, may be needed to win a battle. Nevertheless, when an army, superior in numbers, is pitted against an inferior, the battle is won automatically as the components of the latter either surrender, flee, or masquerade as neutral civilians. The absence of field-officers and the small percentage of casualties, in ratio to campaigns elsewhere, will bear out this contention.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 29-31.—Coronet Theatre; "The Little Minister."
August 29-30.—World Theatre; "Jehing Pains."
August 29.—Queen's Theatre; "Her Sacrifice." "Judgment of the Storm" at night performances.
August 29-30.—Star Theatre; "Only A Shop Girl."
Friday, Sept. 26.—Promenade Concert at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m.

SPORT.

August 30.—V.R.C. fourth night swimming fête, 9 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

August 29.—Lammert Bros. at Sales Room, a collection of postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 6.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

Mr. J. Booth, engineer residing in the Hongkong University, has reported to the Police that he had lent \$70 to his servant to change into small change. His servant passed the \$70 to another servant yesterday to change, who went out with the money and has not returned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir James Barrie's famous story, "The Little Minister," as filmed by Paramount, is the feature attraction at the Coronet Theatre to-day.

A sum of \$1,500 was stolen from the Chief Engineer's room of s.s. "Ginyo Maru" lying at No 1 Dock, Kowloon and Whampoa Dock, yesterday.

At the Central Magistracy this morning Wong Lin, was charged with dumping rubbish into the harbour at Praya West. He was fined \$3 or seven days' hard labour.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from a stab wound in the stomach. It is said to have been inflicted by a man named Li Cheung, who is under arrest.

At the Central Magistracy this morning, Lai Kan was arraigned for having two tins of raw opium without a Government certificate, at Aberdeen. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour or a fine of \$35.

A girl named Ng Shu-hang, aged 15 years, residing at No. 20, Stanley Street, attempted to commit suicide while crossing the Star Ferry yesterday afternoon. She was, however, rescued.

At the Central Magistracy this morning Tong Wong was charged with theft of a purse from the person of a rent collector at Queen's Road West at 1 p.m. yesterday. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, a Chinese woman, Sin Kam was charged with preparing opium at No. 1, Main Street, Aberdeen. She was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

"Only a Shop Girl," an exciting melodrama based on a notable stage success, is the draw of the Star Theatre to-day. Beautiful Estelle Taylor plays the leading role. Among the many striking scenes depicted are a fashion display in a big department store and a thrilling tenement house fire.

Chan Sam-mul, married woman, residing at No. 20, Nanking Street, first floor, has reported to the police that about 7 p.m. yesterday, three men, one armed with a revolver, one with a dagger entered her premises by the door, which was left open. Jewellery, money and clothing were stolen, valued at \$145.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, Chan Kau was charged with (1) street gambling at the Praya Central yesterday. (2) Offering a bribe to a Chinese constable whilst on the way to Central Police Station under arrest. Defendant was cautioned on the first count and fined \$25 on the second.

The Kowloon motor bus companies have adopted the following resolution regarding season tickets. The price of students' tickets shall be reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.50 from the first of September. Students shall only be allowed to travel between 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., from Mondays till Fridays, and on Saturdays from 7.30 a.m. till 3 p.m. The tickets will not be valid for Sundays or Public holidays.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Reuter message reports that Mr. Mellon, the American economist, has sailed from Cherbourg for Washington.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Tjon Poon-gim, merchant, of No. 10 D'Aguilar Street, to Mrs. Marie Jett Soe Sack-sloe, of No. 312 Nathan Road.

Mrs. J. Oram Sheppard wife of the General Agent in Hongkong of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., is expected by the "President Lincoln" to-morrow.

Among the passengers who left by the "President Wilson" yesterday were Mr. G. Wilson, Major and Mrs. E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fockham (for Kobe), Mr. J. H. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey Edward, Mr. A. A. R. Botelho.

A London cable announces the death of Sir William Maddock Bayliss, the noted physiologist. He was a professor of the science in several centres of learning, including the University of London, and Chairman of the Shock Committee of the Medical Research Council and the Committee on the Biological Action of Light; and a member of the Chemical Warfare Medical Committee and of the Food Investigation Board. He was born in 1860 and educated at Wolverhampton and Oxford and was the author of a number of books on the subject of physiology.

CANTON STRIKE.

Movement Losing Force.

LATEST OUTLOOK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, August 28. Confidence is being restored in Canton as trouble has not yet broken out despite the announcement by the Government that unless shops on strike re-opened by a certain time, responsibility would not be taken for disorder in premises which had suspended business.

Evidently the merchants are losing faith and yielding to the persuasion of the civil authorities to recommence business. This afternoon it was reckoned that eighty per cent. of the shops had returned to "business as usual." However, it should be mentioned that it is the biggest traders and native bankers who are included in the minority.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is reported as being adamant in his attitude not to compromise. Rumoured offers of the return of part or all of the Volunteers arms are attributed to subordinate mediators.

With the merchants losing ground and the Government progressing in getting the civil population to resume their normal course, it is now felt that "direct action" will not be necessary but that the strike may eventually peter out or better counsels will soon prevail.

EMPTY THREAT?

(An Occasional Correspondent.)

CANTON, August 28. To-day the Canton Government was supposed to take drastic measures if the merchants did not resume by noon. Two o'clock was the hour mentioned but nothing happened at 2.30 p.m., with the probable exception of the display on Dr. Sun's cruiser, the "Wing Lung," which has been taken as a sign to impress the merchants.

It has been rumoured that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been on board the cruiser since 7 o'clock this morning, holding a conference to ascertain the Yunnanese army commanders' attitude. Those who profess to have heard state that nothing definite was reached. Detachments of Yunnanese troops stationed at Tai Sha Tou (where the Government aerodrome is situated) and Tungshan, are leaving for the North River as they have declared their neutrality in the present dispute.

Another wild rumour current is that the merchants are antagonistic to two river boats which run between Hongkong and Canton and are alleged to be carrying supplies for the Canton Government. A boycott or other plan of action is mentioned. At the Wing Hon Maloo yesterday a batch of dissatisfied Government coolies were reassured by an official that Dr. Sun Yat-sen would provide them with two meals and 30 cents per day and promised them that if the present dispute was brought to satisfactory conclusion, they would be rewarded.

Some Hunanese troops which left the Government Pier yesterday are alleged to have interfered with the civil population at places which they passed in trains and junks.

Chu Sak-kwai, a Yunnanese leader at Yingtak is reported to have been in conflict with Merchants Volunteers in the locality.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. "Teddie Wood," a former Kobe boy, who had been reported missing, has been found at Sourabaya. It was reported that Mr. Wood used to spend his time with the Japanese inhabitants of the place, and one day while the Japanese cruiser "Oh" was in the harbour, he had some misunderstanding with one of his colleagues. As he suddenly disappeared, his friends feared for his safety.

Five members of the Hongkong Interport bowls team—Messrs. W. Wotherpoon, A. S. Mill, A. Gourlay, C. Atkinson and U. M. Omar—were also on board. They took with them the Hongkong flag and the Interport trophy. Officials of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association were on the wharf to wish them a successful time. The sixth member of the team, Mr. J. Clark, left a day or two ago on the Kwang Lee.

Major G. W. Olivecrona, Engineer-in-Chief of Kwangtung Conservancy Board, and Mrs. Olivecrona were amongst the passengers who left yesterday by the "Empress of Asia" for a short trip north. Other passengers included Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Alvey, Mr. J. W. Andrews, Professor Deneberg, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grimsbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Mr. A. K. Chell, Major and Mrs. A. A. Lohman, Major A. E. Pous, Mr. and Mrs. L. Frimlyall.

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SEATTLE MARU ... Friday, 12th Sept.

HONOLULU MARU ... Thursday, 4th September

BORNEO MARU ... Monday, 8th September

ALTAI MARU ... Monday, 15th September

HAMBURG—Via Saigon, Singapore ... Monday, 1st Sept.

SUBITO MARU ... Monday, 1st Sept.

INDO MARU ... Friday, 29th August

OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.

ALASKA MARU (from Kobe) ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

SHUNKO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

LONDON MARU ... Friday, 4th Sept.

AMUR MARU ... Saturday, 13th Sept.

AMARU MARU ... Sunday, 31st August at 2 p.m.

KOTO MARU ... Sunday, 7th Sept. at 2 p.m.

KAWA MARU ... Thursday, 4th September

KAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

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S.S. "PERSIA" ... Via Suez Canal ... 10th September

S.S. "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ... Via Suez Canal ... 31st September

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DEATH OF COOLIE.

CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Chan Chiu-yun, chauffeur of motor car No. 454, belonging to the Hongkong Hotel Garage, was charged on remand with manslaughter, by knocking down a coolie named Lo Tai-hing about 5 p.m. on August 3 at the junction of Stubbs Road and Morrison Gap Road.

Mr. C. F. Alexander, Traffic Inspector, conducted the prosecution. Mr. H. C. Nacnamara appeared for the defence.

Dr. W. Paterson, medical officer, Government Civil Hospital, deposed that about 5.30 p.m. on August 3 a coolie named Lo Tai-hing was admitted to the hospital, suffering from injuries to the head. He was unconscious, later became worse and died at 1 a.m. on August 4. Later he made a post-mortem examination and found a fracture at the base of the skull in two places, penetrating the brain. In his opinion the cause of death was due to the fractured skull.

Detective-Sergeant No. 153 Vincent, Hongkong Police photographer, stationed at Central Police Station, stated that he took a photograph of the spot at the junction of Stubbs Road and Morrison Gap Road on August 6 which was produced in Court.

Fung Yee, earth coolie residing at No. 13, Second Street, second floor, said that he had been working on a Government job at the Race Course. About 5 p.m. on August 3 he was returning home after work by Morrison Gap Road towards Wanchai with a number of fellow-workers, walking on the left hand-side of the road. Before the accident, deceased was walking ahead of him about 30 paces distant. He knew deceased by sight. He could not swear which side of the road deceased was walking before he was knocked down. He did not hear a horn being blown or any cries uttered.

After deceased was knocked down, car No. 454 stopped before it reached him near the Sikh Temple. After the accident, he saw deceased lying in the middle of the road actually under the front right wheel of the car. The driver placed the deceased in the car and proceeded towards Wanchai. The car was travelling very fast before the occurrence.

Chinese Constable No. 510 Ip Wan, stationed at Mount Gough Hill Station, stated that when off duty about 5.10 p.m. on August 3, he came to town to make some purchase, in a coolie motor lorry. On reaching the end of Stubbs Road the motor lorry was brought to a standstill in order to allow a number of coolies to dismount. He sat next to the driver. He saw Car No. 454 pass the lorry at a fast pace. When about 50 feet off it knocked down a coolie who attempted to run across the road in front of the moving car.

The Magistrate questioned the constable "In your opinion whose fault was it—was the driver or the coolie to blame for the accident?" The Constable replied that the deceased was to blame. Defendant was discharged on the constable's evidence.

BUS FATATITY.

ENQUIRY ADJOURNED.

The circumstances attending the death of a Chinese woman who was killed as a result of the bus she was riding in overturning on Kowloon City road on the 3rd inst. were enquired into yesterday afternoon by Mr. E. W. Hamilton and a jury at the Kowloon Magistracy.

The woman, Cheung Yim, was aged 66. Medical evidence showed that the deceased's head was crushed. The deceased's son said that the Kai Tak Motor Bus Company, the owners of the bus, had given him the sum of \$160 as compensation. Inspector Ogg deposed that the marks showed that the bus, after crossing a locomotive rail line, which crosses the road at that part, was travelling slightly to the right until it was about nine feet past the line. It then turned to the left and shortly after swerved to the middle of the road. It overturned in the middle.

The conductor of the bus said that there were eleven passengers in the bus at the time of the accident. Before the bus reached the rails, it was going down a slight incline. Witness was standing inside the bus, not able to see ahead. When they had gone over the rails, the bus overturned. On this occasion it was travelling a little faster than usual. Answering the jury witness said that he did not know if the company had issued any orders as regards the speed on this road.

The enquiry was adjourned till Tuesday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

SWATOW.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kiangsu.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kailash.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Taming.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 5—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 6—O.S.K. Hainan.

AMOI.

Aug. 30—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Taming.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 5—O.S.K. Hainan.

FOOCHOW.

Sept. 2—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 5—O.S.K. Hainan.

SHANGHAI.

Aug. 30—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Hainan.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Hainan.

TAKAO.

Sept. 16—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 17—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 18—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

TSINGTAO.

Aug. 29—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Aug. 30—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

KEELUNG.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

NEWCHANG.

Aug. 30—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

FAKHAI.

Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

TIENTSIN.

Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 5—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

HOIKO.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

HAIPHONG.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

SAIGON.

Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

BANGKOK.

Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

PENANG.

Aug. 31—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 4—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

STONBY & MELBOURNE.

Sept. 17—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 18—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 19—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

MELA & HAMBURG.

Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 3—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 30—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 1—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.
Sept. 2—O.S.K. Kwayo Maru.

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A pain of low pain which was sudden and severe, according to intestinal pain and weakness of the stomach, some of the family, Keop Chamberlain's Colic and Stomach Remedy in the home and such emergencies need some rather fast action. It is now pain almost instantly. Sold everywhere.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 13th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924.

Sept. 1—J.C.M.L. Tylloboet.

Sept. 2—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 3—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 4—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 5—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 6—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 7—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 8—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 9—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 10—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

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Sept. 64—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

Sept. 65—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

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OUR NEIGHBOURS.

MAN'S READINESS TO BELIEVE WORST.

A LOCAL SERMON.

Taking as his text: "There is not one righteous man..." They have everyone of them become corrupt" (Rom. 3.10.12). The Rev. C. Clouston Ford, C.F., preached the following sermon last Sunday:

Man shows a strange willingness to believe the worst about himself his neighbour and his race.

Some relief may be found in knowing the worst, and becoming accustomed to it. "As a matter of fact," writes Sir Oliver Lodge, "the higher man of to-day is not worrying about his sins at all, still less about their punishment."

There is much in the history of mankind and in our personal experience and observation, to justify the lowest estimate we may form of human nature and conduct and the gravest fears we may entertain of the degeneration and decay of the human race. The hope that a catastrophic intervention may arrest the moral and spiritual decline of humanity proves how real are those fears.

The great war, the conflict between Capital and Labour and the clash of creeds are among the things that correct any tendency to be optimistic about man or his future.

Eastern religions know the worst about us. Existence itself is sorrow and possesses eternal possibilities of greater sorrow. Birth introduces to a world of greater suffering.

The Hebrew Scriptures confirm the worst opinions we may hold about man and mankind.

Some correspondents to the local Press might find it helpful to read what the Scriptures have to say about human nature, its limitations and its imperfections. They might then understand the earthiness of the vessels in which the divinest treasures are preserved!

The first and second chapters of Genesis describe the creation of the world and man, and the making of woman. The third chapter contains the story of man's shameful fall! The first thing we know about our first parents is of their failure. History began with it, and what was an experience in Eden became a habit outside Paradise. Sin remains the commonplace of human existence; and the fall the direction in which mankind continues with gathering momentum. Scripture history describes a fallen world punished by the Deluge. A people chosen by God to be a righteous nation and to enjoy a divine inheritance lapse into idolatry and immorality and are carried away captive from the land of promise to suffer in exile for their fall.

The final chapter of their history in the Scriptures is even more tragic. The Messiah, who for long centuries they had awaited, appeared, and was unrecognized. With shame and ignominy they in their blindness crucified Him.

The Christian Scriptures add their confirmation to the worst we know of mankind. St. Paul, whose knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures was profound, and whose natural abilities and training made him an excellent lawyer, appears in his great letter to the Romans as the public prosecutor of humanity. The Apostle's knowledge of human nature was no less deep, an unwearyed traveller in many countries and a keen student of life and customs, he knew enough of humanity to handle successfully his case. Hebrew, Greek and Roman, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever, are on trial for capital offences.

The prosecutor marshals his facts with deadly skill from universal history, from wide experience and from careful observation he produces evidence in abundance to prove that all men have sinned, sinned against knowledge and against God. The defence breaks down utterly. The apostle gains his verdict of guilty against all humanity. "There is not one righteous man."

All men are under condemnation and against the race the just anger of God burns.

The judgment is retrospective: "Through the disobedience of one individual the mass of mankind was constituted sinners; sin and guilt reign from Adam to his latest descendant."

The Gospels also contain bad news about man and are an additional confirmation of the worst we can believe of ourselves and of our unfortunate race.

John (the Baptist), the herald and Jesus (the Christ), open their mission by sounding an urgent call to repentance for which there must have been the most desperate need. How great that need was we learn! When, the most pious, most respected, and most influential of the Jews sought baptism in the waters of Jordan, John asked fiercely, "O generation of vipers; who has warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" The popular judgment and the prophetic were poles apart!

The amazement of the Pharisees was heightened when Jesus, in terms no less picturesque and scathing, denounced them as "the vipers' brood, and as 'whitened sepulchres.'" He characterised those models of respectability and propriety as "play-actors." He "found out" the proud Pharisee, exposed the vulgarity of his parade of righteousness, and stripped from him the cloak of saintliness beneath which he concealed his villainy.

"There is not one righteous man." The Pharisees who passed in their own estimation and that of the public for the exceptions and were respected as just and righteous failed to pass the scrutiny of Him, "who knew what was in man."

We may, therefore, believe the worst of ourselves and the race to which we belong. The Scriptures will increase that faith and enlarge its content. They will provide abundant reasons for believing that human nature is fallen, corrupt and corrupting. That mankind is adjudged guilty before God and condemned. That man's habits are sinful and his natural bias is towards evil. Eden was closed against our first parents and its barred gates have never been opened. Man the outcast wanders in an alien world, forfeited the privileges of his birth and vanished his inheritance.

We may thus understand how from Scriptures and experience, material has accumulated and theologians have been able to construct doctrines of original sin and total depravity. We can almost understand how the bar sinister attaches itself to every infant born of woman and how it has come to be regarded at least theologically, as a "child of sin!"

When at last we have discovered the worst there is to be known about human nature and humanity; when we are fully convinced of the extent of man's ruin, physical, mental, social, and spiritual; then we are prepared, protected and placed in a position to learn some additional truths about ourselves, about our neighbours and our race.

Further facts, gathered from Scripture and experience, may enable us to reach a full and faithful estimate of our real worth or unworth.

We have quoted Scripture, but quotations may be often misleading. Satan was taught that lesson by the Master of the Word. Scripture teaching about man appears to share the inconsistency of human nature itself. The contradictions, however, are found to be as necessary to the portrait of man as light and shade are in any other portrait.

We find as we study the Scriptures that by means of dramatic situations, vivid contrasts and startling paradoxes they show us man at his worst but always with possibilities of the best—man as fallen but always with the promise of recovery, man as guilty and condemned but with a recommendation to mercy; human nature as corrupt, but with powers of recuperation. Man may be outcast but only because he is an heir with visions of an inheritance.

The history of man, according to the Hebrew Scriptures, begins with the fall and outside Paradise. The dreams of the race antedate all records. The Golden Age stretches back into the past and always begins as a memory. Later it is continued into the future and exists as a vision splendid with the promise of a glorious inheritance.

The book of Genesis which describes the loss of the old and golden inheritance passes on to the story of a new inheritance. Abraham, the friend of God, becomes the father of a new people, to whom is made the promise of a heritage, which if it were not a Garden of the Lord was to be a goodly land in which the wandering tribes of the desert would find a home. If in Adam, all the sons of men are accursed, in Abraham according to the promise, "all the families of the earth are blessed."

The lawyer-apostle and public-prosecutor of humanity won his case. St. Paul had put himself in the dock before he placed mankind on trial. The Pharisee in Paul was innocent; in respect of law he was blameless but Jesus came into his experience and it was after that crisis of the spirit that the self-righteous sectarian wrote his own condemnation of sinners, the chief, and indicted the race. The apostle's doctrine of man is to be interpreted through his doctrine of God in Christ Jesus.

"There is not one righteous man" is not the verdict of despair but the foundation of hope, the justification of the Gospel and the vindication of the Cross.

We have quoted from the Gospels the most damning indictment against man. Both the Baptist and his Master begin their mission with a call to repentance. "There is not one righteous man" even in the nation of God's choice to which He has sent His Son!

An impression is left on our minds by the Gospels that Jesus came "to find out" men. He appears as the supreme critic reversing any favourable judgments of character formed by his contemporaries. We saw Him pierce through the insincerities of the Pharisees, sound the hollow-ness of their pretensions and strip off their fair disguises. We saw Him expose to the crowd the sepulchre-like impurity of their hearts full of the dead bones of foul thoughts, desires and motives.

We confess our initial surprise that Jesus should make public his condemnation of men of reputed piety and religiousness and that He should destroy in the eyes of the common people those who stood to them for the embodiment of all they could not be.

We understand from our own experience how that when we are brought face to face with the Jesus of the Gospels, we find ourselves out and like the Apostle Paul we have to acknowledge how free from exaggeration are the severities of His judgment. But the Pharisees were blind and their hearts hardened, they drew the lightning shafts of His anger in the vividness of which they were seen of all.

Human nature is full of unreconciled antitheses, in this fact we find an explanation of the attitude of Jesus towards men and His teaching concerning their worth to God.

Man at his worst crucified the Christ, the Cross was the judgment and the condemnation of the world. Man at his worst makes Calvary a permanent gibbet and the Crucified a perpetual victim. He "Crucifies the Son of God afresh," and puts Him to open shame!

Man at his best is Crucified with Christ; the Cross is where his old life ends and the new life of conscious sonship begins.

The final test of man's worth is his worth to God; the Cross is the mysterious judgment of love, of God's love to man; man the sinner, the son prodigal, and the child fallen.

"All I could never be; All men ignored in me, This, I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

"We have said that the Gospels give a two-fold impression of Jesus in His attitude to men; an attitude which appears to be contradictory.

The manner in which Jesus judged and condemned those who passed for the most religious people of His day has caused us some surprise and questionings; further surprise and questionings await us when we consider His judgment of little children, the common and ignorant people, the outcast and the prodigal.

Our intention has been to prepare the way for such consideration. We have seen Jesus in

perhaps the most attractive light. We can feel, however, that He who brought out what was worst in the worst of men will bring out what is best in the humble, sincere and honest.

The Gospels reveal Jesus seeking and finding the best in men. This is surely what we want to know about to-day. A lesson needed to-day when men are not worrying about their sins at all, when men have a mission if they are good for anything, a mission which is to be up and doing, according to Sir Oliver Lodge.

The worst in us drives us to despair or leaves us fatalistically acquiescing in the worst; the best in us leads us to the Cross, the Christ and the Saviour of mankind.

The Gospel for the day is the Gospel of hope. The Church with its doctrines of original sin and total depravity and our own bitter experience have left us without any illusions about the offence of our sinful nature the extent of our ruin and the depth of our shame.

The Christ of the Gospels came to seek that which was lost in the far country of the world and to turn again home the son, who might be unworthy to be called a son, but for whom the father is waiting and for whom the feast will be prepared. "For this my son was dead, and is alive, he was lost and is found." And they began to be merry.

COMPLAINANT MISSING.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Chan Sang appeared on remand with maliciously wounding Li Hing on board the s.s. "Hong Hwa" on August 4.

As the complainant did not put in an appearance, the accused was discharged.

By the unfortunate substitution of "d" for "r" in the report of his marriage in a country newspaper, a certain clergyman was styled the "Neverend Mr."

As it happens, the clergyman in question has a reputation for being very long-winded.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Fifteen months ended the 30th June 1924; confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September 1924 until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUELLING,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 24 August, 1924.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN.

TER viering van den verjaardag van HARE MAJESTEIT DE KONINGIN, zal de Consul-Generaal gearde den 30sten Augustus tusschen 11 en 12 uur des voormiddags ter Kanselarij ontvangen—
Hongkong, 29 Augustus 1924.
Asiatie Building.

CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS.

In commemoration of the birthday of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN the Consul-General will be at home at the Consulate on Saturday the 30th August between 11 a.m. and 12 noon.
Hongkong, 29th August 1924.
Asiatie Building.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after 1st September, 1924, our Offices will be at St. George's Building, 100, Horse Street, Ground Floor, adjoining Cafe Wagon.
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
CLIVE G. PRICE, Manager.
Hongkong, 29th August 1924.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921 and
In the matter of the Ying Lee Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921, that a meeting of the Creditors of the Ying Lee Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 82, Des Voeux Road, West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 29th September, 1924 at 3.00 p.m. for the purposes provided in such section.

WONG MOW-LAM—
TAI PAK-HOI
Liquidators.
Hongkong 25th August, 1924.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to 1916 and
In the matter of the Ying Lee Company, Limited.
(In Liquidation)

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Ying Lee Company, Limited, duly convened and held at No. 82, Des Voeux Road, West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on the 2nd day of August, 1924, the same Resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 18th day of August, 1924, the same Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Wong Mow-lam and Tai Pak-hoi be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.
J. M. WONG,
Chairman of the Meeting of the Company above mentioned.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NETS. Commencing 1st September Cricket Nets will be up for practice on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

TENNIS. Arrangements with regard to tennis will be found on the Club Notice Boards.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1924.

LOST.

LOST.—A Cream and White Bull-bitch. Finder will be rewarded. Please communicate to Box No. 308 c/o "China Mail."

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"FIUME L"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRESCIA, PORT SAID, MASSARA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo may be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undermanned on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1924.

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A PICTURE FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS.

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Shipments just arrived

Canadian Salmon - 60 cents per lb.

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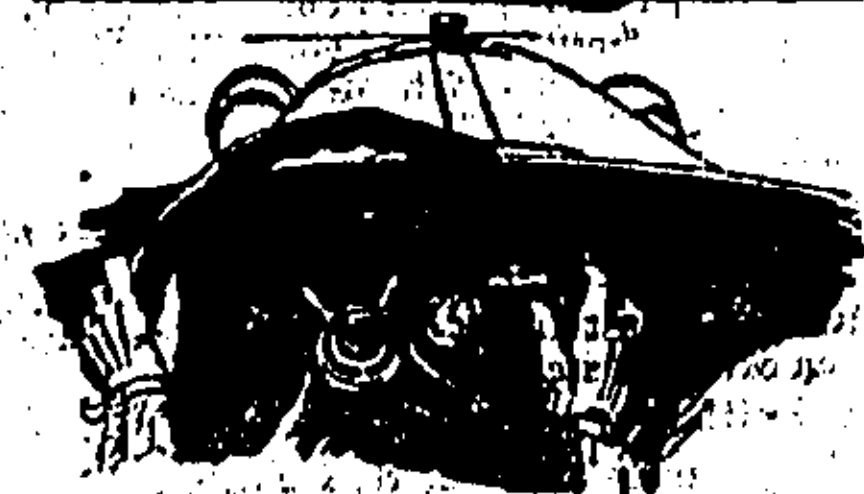
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HEALTH OF COLONY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATE.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS
PROPOSED BOARD OF HYGIENE.

In last night's issue of the "China Mail" were published the speeches of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird (proposer and supporter respectively of a motion in the Legislative Council to improve the Colony's health system). Below will be found the speech of the Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who seconded the resolution together with the replies of the Hon. Colonial Secretary and H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Alabaster's Speech.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster: Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution. This resolution is directed to extending the area of operation of the present Health Department in this Colony. When the present Department was formed and constituted as it now is, it was designed and intended to be used as a weapon against plague. Its main object was to attack and destroy the plague rat and the plague-rat's flea. In that work it was not necessary to go outside the congested areas of Hongkong, Old Kowloon and New Kowloon. No doubt it was better in attacking the plague rodent and its flea to confine the area of operations to a restricted district. In that campaign the Department has been entirely successful, but there are other campaigns which are necessary for the Department to undertake and which require a wider area of operations. We have the authority of the Principal Medical Officer to the Garrison that malaria is increasing amongst the troops. We hear constant complaints, especially from Peak residents, that mosquitoes are getting worse. We know that these mosquitoes carry most diseases which appear in the blood. We have the anopheles which breed malaria and we have others which in other ways carry yellow fever—a disease which, up to the present, we have been spared. We also know that the mosquito can travel six or seven miles from its breeding place and therefore in order that a proper campaign be undertaken against mosquitoes it is desirable that the area of operation should be extended. It is also necessary that a campaign against flies should be undertaken. The fact that this Council realises that the Department was restricted was shown by the fact that last year you passed the New Territories Amendment Ordinance which gives power to the Governor in Council to make regulations in regard to any matter on which the Sanitary Department have power to make by-laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Improvement in public health is not effected so much by rules as by inspection, education and supervision. No rules that flies should not be admitted into the market places of the New Territories will ever keep flies out. We require inspection and education and adoption of special methods to keep flies away, and in this connection it would do a great deal of good. For these reasons I beg to support the first resolution.

Colonial Secretary's Reply.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary: Your Excellency, I was not aware when I read the first resolution exactly what form the speeches of the hon. members who proposed and seconded the resolution were going to take. The actual wording of the resolution is that it is the opinion of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council that the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board and Department should be extended, firstly, in order that food may be properly inspected and controlled, and secondly, in order that a campaign against flies and mosquitoes may be properly organised and efficiently conducted. As regards the first part of the resolution if I had not heard what the speakers had said I should have answered to the first part of the resolution that the food was properly inspected and controlled in the Colony at this moment. I will deal with that point for the moment. The answer to the first part of the resolution is that the veterinary surgeon and qualified inspectors pass all beef, mutton and pork from the slaughter-houses as fit for human consumption. They take a great deal of trouble over that. So far as food passed from the Government slaughter-houses is concerned it is perfectly fit for human consumption and that meat can only be sold in the market places set up for the purpose, and a few other places licensed for the purpose. I am not at all sure that the hon. members are familiar with sections 62 and 65 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. They are very drastic as regards the examination and passing of food, and the dealing in any food not fit for human consumption. It is hardly possible to strengthen these sections which are based, I believe, on the English law, and if those who have the administration of them administer them properly, I cannot believe, hon.

members can ask for anything more as regards the proper inspection and control of food.

I have only dealt with meat. So far as regards vegetables and other articles of food which become unfit for human consumption, they come under the inspection of various officers of the Sanitary Department, but if there is any suggestion that there is lack of inspection and that deleterious food is being sold, the Government would certainly be prepared to sanction an increase in the number of officers whose duty it is to see that no deleterious food is exposed for sale. I thought I should probably hear from the proposer, second and sponsors of this motion some proposal to make these sections of the Ordinance more drastic. As no such proposal is put forward I take it that they acknowledge that the sections are sufficiently strong. When they did speak they spoke of extending the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department to other places. I don't know whether the mover and second intended that to apply to food.

Flies And Mosquitoes.

Coming now to the question of flies and mosquitoes, a merciful Providence has reduced the fly plague in humid atmospheres like ours to places where there is human manure. In other places they do not exist or are so few that they can be practically ignored. I believe the hon. member who represents the Justice of Peace is rather an authority on flies. Where flies are a nuisance they can be dealt with under Section 26 and subsection 13 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance although they are not specially mentioned. If any place is found to be the breeding place of flies caused by the accumulation of manure of some sort, or of such matter as lends itself to the breeding of flies in abnormal numbers, the Board would treat that as a common nuisance and of course the Board has very definite powers in the matter and no person who allows such a nuisance to exist in his premises would be allowed to escape. But the proposer and second say that these powers should be extended beyond the present limits of the Board. Certainly if we examined various villages in the New Territories we should probably find places which, even within the boundaries of the territory administered by the Board, would certainly be considered places which tolerated a nuisance and they would be dealt with, but I think the inhabitants of these places would be extremely annoyed if a body of officials invaded their village and proceeded to order them to remove heaps of manure, and interfere with what I might call their intensive methods of cultivation, and I think before these extended operations are demanded the people concerned should be consulted. Mosquitoes can be dealt with in two ways. If they exist in private premises there are regulations laid down—the book has rather dusty covers—for dealing with them. There are certain bye-laws there which can deal with persons who allow conditions to exist on their premises which lead to the breeding of mosquitoes. On Crown Lands the nuisance is dealt with by the training and draining of nullahs which is extensively carried out by the Public Works Department on the advice of the Sanitary Board. The Government is quite willing to extend the work in that connection as much as is desired, and I do not see how any enlargement or extension of the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board can help. The Government is at present clearing a large area at Mount Kellott. It is also working on certain areas in the island of Hongkong, not in the hill district but our most difficult problem at present in the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department is Kowloon peninsula. Hills have been cut down and large swamps are being filled up and it is obvious that with the heavy rainfall we have had this year pools of stagnant water are created which cannot be got rid of at once and these pools obviously breed mosquitoes. Every effort is made to deal with these pools and the thing will right itself as soon as the work is completed. The Government is anxious to do everything in its power to deal with these areas.

As regards the New Territories I am sorry to say that the reports we have are bad as regards the increase of malaria. At Shatouk it is very bad at present. A new road is being made in place of the old railway and no doubt the cutting down of the banks has created pools where mosquitoes have been breeding, and as a result the police have suffered a great deal from malaria. We have obtained the help of a military officer who has made a special study of mosquitoes and malaria and he is to go out

there and try and improve conditions. The same conditions apply in a lesser degree at other Police Stations in the New Territories and this officer will give his attention to them also. The Government so far as mosquitoes are concerned will not neglect any measure to reduce the amount of malaria that exists in certain places.

H.E. The Governor.

H.E. The Governor: I am afraid that, in common with the Colonial Secretary, I had mistaken the meaning of this resolution. It was understood that the "extension of jurisdiction" meant an extension of its powers, to which I was going to reply that if you mention what extension you desire I would consider it. I now find that the desire is that the extension should be geographical. It may be foolish of me, but this did not enter into my mind when I read the resolution and I have not paid any attention to that side of the question. If I had I would be inclined to say that it would be better to restrict than extend the present jurisdiction and to have a new Board to deal with Kowloon and the New Territories. But this is a matter which I should like to consider further.

With regard to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department over the New Territory, the Colonial Secretary has pointed out that the views of the Chinese living in the New Territory may not be the same in regard to the subject as those of the inhabitants of the more ancient parts of Kowloon. Though I do not go all the way with him in regard to what he said in regard to flies I think it is possible that we may do more harm than good by harrasing the villagers with restrictions which I think might be considered excessive interference. The villagers have a right to be considered in these matters and I do not think we would be justified in imposing rules and regulations on them without consulting them first. I would propose to ask the Chinese members of the Council to confer with me and others as to what extent the rules now in existence in the Sanitary district of Hongkong and Kowloon may be applied to the New Territories.

With regard to mosquitoes: I think hon. members need not pay too much attention to what is in the newspapers as to the work that has been done in malarial countries. In places where I have noticed that successes in this connection are not infrequently followed after an interval by relapses of which we see nothing in the newspapers. I could quote instances from my own experience, but I will not take up the time of the Council.

A further point made by the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace was that it is all very well to make regulations, but it is not altogether satisfactory unless there are inspectors to see that they are complied with. I scarcely agree with him. The bearing of the observation is in the application thereof. It is not very much good to ask the Government to provide inspectors unless the public play their part. If people instead of writing anonymous letters to newspapers would take the trouble to go round their premises and see that there are no empty bottles and sardine tins lying about with pools of stagnant water in them, there would be far less cause for complaint. This the public must do itself and not leave everything to the Government. I sympathise with the motives of the mover and second of the resolution but the application of the wording of this resolution is a matter on which I am unable to agree with them.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: I do not think a finer argument could possibly be adduced for what the unofficial members have advocated than the reply of the Hon. Colonial Secretary that he could see no reason why the conditions which were admittedly unhygienic should not be continued.

These were not perhaps his exact words but they represent the meaning of what he said. I regret, Sir, that the resolution appears to be worded in a manner which has been open to some misconception. We asked that the jurisdiction of the Board and Department should be extended in order that food may be properly controlled and inspected, and that a campaign against flies and mosquitoes might be properly organised and conducted, and there was never any idea of impeaching the food control of Hongkong. It was to point out to this Council that the powers of the Sanitary Board and Department do not provide for proper control beyond New Kowloon and certain parts of Yau-mai and it is because of this anomaly that we ask for this extension of its jurisdiction. I have carefully listened to all your Excellency has said about keeping down mosquitoes, but above and beyond that, and always behind the Government's responsibility for training nullahs and stagnant pools which breeds them, to control whatever, and I submit that in this matter parts of the New Territory should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board for that purpose. I could point out several nullahs which are malarious on the Peak at the present moment and directly

responsible for the breeding of mosquitoes there. Our object in asking that this resolution should be passed is in no sense that we may harry our Chinese friends in the New Territory with regulations. This point was most thoroughly discussed with the Chinese members of the Council who pointed out the difficulty of carrying out regulations in an agricultural district which are applied to the town and we are not asking that all the powers which obtain in Hongkong under the Sanitary Board should be carried out with all the rigour that we expect them to be applied in the crowded city of Hongkong. We are asking for powers that could be used with discretion. We have at the present time no power of control and for that reason we ask that the powers of the Sanitary Board and Department should be extended.

H.E. the Governor, referring to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak's remarks on mosquitoes breeding in nullahs observed that mosquitoes were more addicted to breeding in empty sardine tins than in nullahs. His Excellency, commenting on the form of the resolution, "it is the opinion of the unofficial members of the Council," remarked that the other members of the Council could not say it was not. Hon. Mr. Holyoak said the Unofficial Members foresaw the difficulty of wording it otherwise, and recognised that the official vote would be against it.

H.E. the Governor: I take it that the Council agrees that it is the opinion of the Unofficial Members of the Council.

The resolution was passed.

With regard to the second part of Hon. Mr. Holyoak's resolution, which read: 2.—(a) That the constitution of the present Sanitary Board and Department be enlarged in order that they may function as a Board and Department of Public Health, such new Board and Department to have complete analytical and bacteriological control of the water supply of the Colony together with all the powers of the present Sanitary Board and Department. (b) That the "Head" of the Board and Department shall be one with the necessary special qualifications in Public Health, after the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird and the Hon. Mr. Montague Edde had spoken in support, the Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

Colonial Secretary's Reply.

The Colonial Secretary: Sir, I think before I reply to the motion I would like to refer to matters raised by the second, which do not arise out of the motion and it may be convenient to do so now. There has been no quarantine station here for 80 years, and I suppose we are very fortunate in having got along without one. We have been looking out for a suitable station for some time and it is quite possible that we shall have a very fine quarantine station. We have not experienced great need of one. Some people from another port a few years ago were so careless as to contract cholera. Those who contracted cholera were put on to one lighter and the remainder were put on to another light. I think there were one or two deaths on that occasion. That was the only time when there was any real necessity for quarantine. So far we have been extremely fortunate but I think it is quite likely that we shall get a quarantine station.

With regard to the hon. member's statement that there is no Government Disinfecting Station, I would ask has he ever been to the Government Disinfecting Station? Hon. Mr. Bird: I have been to a disinfecting station, which is a bulk.

Hon. Colonial Secretary: I mean the Government Disinfecting Station below Caine Road. Mr. Lyon is in charge.

H. E. the Governor: I think the hon. member is referring to apparatus for the disinfection of ships.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: I mean the actual disinfection of ships.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary: We have a disinfection station but we are not satisfied with our present one. Mr. Duncan has the matter in hand of selecting a site for one and we hope to get a much better one.

With regard to the Hospitals for Infectious Diseases the subject is under consideration of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, who arrived recently, and the Director of Public Works. I cannot tell you how much the Government regrets that the building of the Infectious Disease Hospital—there are two of them—is not at present under way. It is obviously necessary where the Principal Civil Medical Officer raised certain questions that they should be discussed. I hope to put the proposal before the Finance Committee before long for the allocation of the necessary funds but I am not able to say when. The present Infectious Diseases Hospital has performed its work fairly well. It has been open for only six months of the year, and if cases occur in the other six months of the year we have to send a special attendant and nurses down to take their residence there.

Regarding the lack of ambulances, I don't know exactly what the hon. member means.

Hon. Mr. Bird: Launch ambulances.

Hon. Colonial Secretary: A launch is available for the removal of cases from ships. As regards removal from Kowloon to Hongkong, we have in cases occasionally used a launch and occasionally a ferry. Unfortunately the other day there was a rather urgent case that led to a lot of correspondence in the public Press and editorial remarks, but it was mostly based on entire fabrications and the matter has been dealt with by correspondence with those concerned. It is hardly necessary to have a special ambulance launch now, because the Kowloon hospital is expected to be opened next March—I think at least we have given a promise for next March—and to embark now on building a special ambulance launch for the few months remaining is hardly necessary considering that we have made arrangement with the ferry company to clear a certain part of the ferry.

Hon. Mr. Bird: That does not deal with the case of ships.

Hon. Colonial Secretary: I don't know what the arrangements are, but I understand that arrangements exist.

Now, Sir, coming to the motion itself, I don't think I have studied the local papers, their correspondence, articles, sub-articles, etc., more closely than I have during the last few weeks on the subject of the proposed Board of Health. I have read everything that has been published on the subject and I must say that after reading it all I was entirely in the dark as to the reason for the suggestion that there should be this Board of Health. I had hoped to-day that I would receive some enlightenment from the Unofficial members on the subject but I have not. I gather that they met together, probably they looked at each other and to use the words of Lord Palmerston they concluded "It does not matter what we say as long as we say the same thing." They put two pieces of paper into the hat, "who's for?" and "who's against?" and it came out "For." I have been here now for a considerable time, and the Department has always struck me as being a very efficient department which performs its duties expeditiously and efficiently. To take one point for instance, when a very bad epidemic of plague broke out at the time when Dr. Frank Clarke was the Medical Officer of Health, I went round with him on my first visit to crowded parts of the City and when I saw what action was being taken it struck me that the Department was acting with the most extraordinary efficiency. He seemed to have got everything organised. It was a very bad epidemic. I think there were over 2,000 cases. On that occasion Dr. Clark said he hoped to have it well under control by the month of May. We were then in March and his prediction was fulfilled. There has been another epidemic since then, which was dealt with in the same efficient manner. We have hardly any cases of plague this year at all. The Colony is now practically free from plague and in regard to that scourge I may say the Sanitary Board and its officials are extraordinarily efficient.

Then we had an outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis which was also dealt with most expeditiously. The Sanitary Board on that occasion urged that an expert should be got over from New York, and by the kindness of the Rockefeller Institution he came in about a month, and since that time our bacteriological institute has continued to act on the recommendations made by Captain Oltzky and we have had no further outbreak of that disease. We have sporadic cases occasionally.

Take the two outbreaks of small-pox to which reference was made by the mover of the resolution. In these cases nothing could be more complimentary to the efficiency of the Board than the way they were taken in hand. The community came to the rescue and under the guidance of the officials of the Sanitary Department they organised a most efficient campaign. When the reports went Home H.M. Government expressed their very high appreciation of the work that had been done on both these occasions. Now we come to consider various activities of the Department. The slaughterhouses are controlled by the Department and we have got an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon to help the Veterinary Surgeon in the inspection of slaughter-houses, which are extremely well-run. We hope before very long to move them, building even more efficient slaughter-houses under the proper control of the Board. The markets are very well looked after and if any defects are brought to notice of the Government we will be only too glad to rectify them. Then there are the cemeteries which are also extremely well managed by the Board.

(Continued on page 11.)

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BRITAIN.

London, July 17.—International drug smugglers are being closely watched by Scotland Yard experts. The labels on the heroin seized on Tuesday on board the Italian liner "Dulio" in New York, bearing the name of T. and H. Smith, Ltd., London, have been proved to have been forged.

"The drugs did not come from us," said a director of the firm yesterday, "but this is not the first time our labels have been forged. The drugs seized in New York cannot have come from England, for the Home Office exercises a very stringent authority regarding the export of this class of drug."

A Scotland Yard official said yesterday that they were co-operating with the police of France, Switzerland, Italy, the United States, and Germany to stop the supply of these drugs, and so complete is the net drawn in England that it is practically impossible for any smuggler to break through.

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DENMARK'S NEW CABINET.

Here is the new Cabinet for Denmark, appointed by the Labour Premier, Theodore Stauning. This Ministry includes the first woman member ever appointed to a Cabinet post. In front, from left to right, are Mme. Nina Bang, Minister of Education; Count Moltke, Foreign Minister; the Prime Minister Mr. Stauning; T. J. Borgbjerg, Social Minister; and Mr. C. V. Stangmann, Minister of Finance. In the rear are Mr. Bording, Minister of Agriculture; Pastor Dahl, Minister of Churches; Mr. Rasmussen, Minister of Defence; Mr. Friis-Skotte, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Hague, Minister of the Interior; and Mr. Steinske of Justice.

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Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. C. 4626.
E. J. FINAN—Manager.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.
HONGKONG.

ROBERTSON'S

J. R.

D.

YELLOW LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

Queen's Building.

Tel. Central 636.



MRS. GEORGE E. BILLINGSLEY.

Mrs. George E. Billingsley has been received in the Vatican at Rome, by Pope Pius XI, who bestowed upon her a medal bearing his likeness.



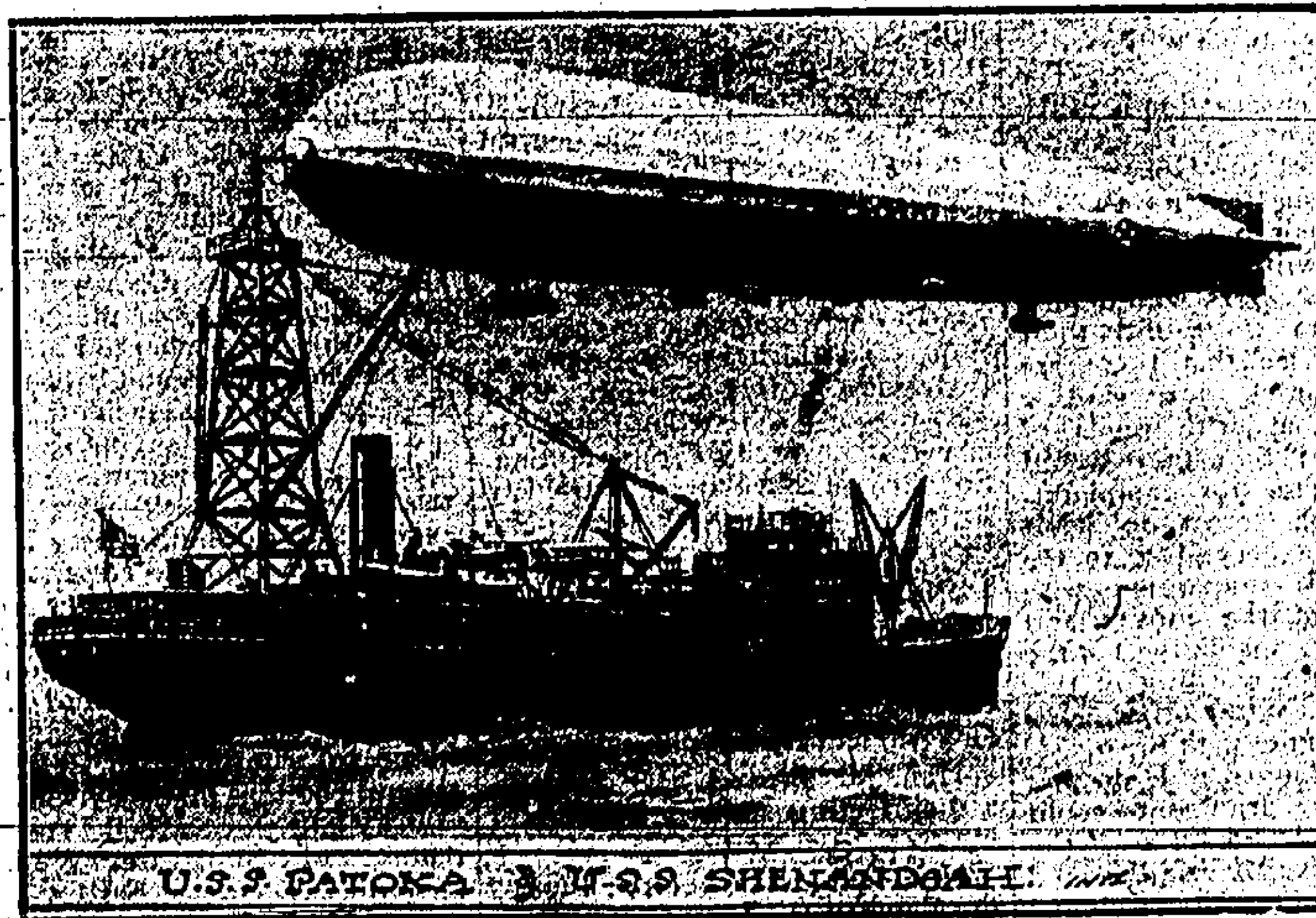
PRINCESS BAHADAR.

Princess. Ranenda Bahadar, wife of the Maharajah of Jind, India, wore a brilliant diamond in her nose when she arrived, with her husband and retinue, in London on a tour of the world.



MISS RUTH ROSE.

While a giant boa constrictor writhed and thrashed in an effort to strangle her, Miss Ruth Rose, daring "Jungle Woman," grasped the reptile by the neck and held it until it was boxed up.



The "Shenandoah," world's largest dirigible, will take an active part in the summer manoeuvres of the United States battle fleet of Newport, where she will be used for scout duty ahead of the surface vessels and reporting the presence of the "enemy" craft. The "Patoka," to which has been fitted a mooring mast, will act as mother ship to the "Shenandoah." Should the trials of the "Shenandoah" prove successful, the dirigible will be sent to Hawaii with the "Patoka" to take part in the war games there in the autumn.

SIMPLEX PARTITIONS

FIBROUS PLASTER PARTITIONS & SUSPENDED
CEILINGS FOR OFFICE BUILDINGS & RESIDENCES

MADE OF

SIMPLEX STEEL STUDDING
FIBROUS GYPSUM BOARD
FIBROUS GYPSUM PLASTER

INTERIOR FIBROUS PLASTER DECORATIONS.
ALL WORK EXECUTED UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION BY THE

CHINO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING
CO., LTD.

2nd floor, China Building.

Tel. Central 3749.

JUST ARRIVED!

A great assortment of Manila hats,
silk hosiery, Peking lamp-shades,
lanterns, and shawls, etc.

FOOK WENG & Co.

Astor House Buildings. 13, Queen's Road.

OTARD BRANDY

AGENTS:-

COMPAGNIE OPTORG.

THE EASTERN GARAGE CO.,

35, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

Best cars for hire and sale, clean place for
storing cars, and repairs of Motor Cycles
undertaken.

EXPERT DRIVERS. MODERATE CHARGES.

DO YOU DRIVE A CAR?

Eye strain may very easily be aggravated by driving a car. The attempt to focus the eyes on objects which you are passing rapidly, irritates the already strained eyes.

Don't give up the car but have your eyes attended to. Begin by having our specialist examine them and find out what causes the strain.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.
67, Queen's Road Central.

OH! MOTHER IF FATHER
WANTS TO JOIN THE
NAVY LET HIM GO
IT WILL BE AN
EDUCATION FOR HIM!



WELL IF
YOU INSIST
YOU MIGHT
AS WELL GO!



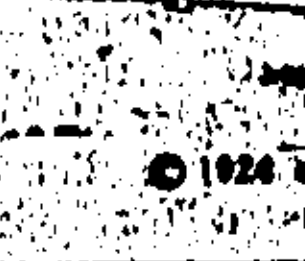
BY GOLLY! THIS
WILL BE A GREAT
VACATION FOR ME!



BRINGING UP FATHER.



JOIN
THE
NAVY
SEE
THE
WORLD
ENLIST
TODAY
LAST
CHANCE!



A COUPLE'S ORDER



CORNER
BEEF
AND
CABBAGE
AT
DINTY'S
TODAY.

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One hour, approximately
Every other week
hour

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Coal Merchants

Kailan Mining Admin. (of) Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Colliery & Steamship Owners. Bituminous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

Matsu & Co., 5, Queen's Road Central. Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1543.

Dentist

HARRY YONG, Dentist. 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1265.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. Engineer and Shipbuilder. Kowloon Bay. New Work and Repairs. Call Flag "L."

Fertilizer

Eastern Agricultural Fertilizer Co., 20, Jersey St. Tel. 2280. Sole agents for Eastern Fertilizers.

Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants. Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble. Manufacturers, Electro-plating, Glass and Crockery. Ware and Photo. Supplies. 19, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1219.

Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Haiphong and Heakow Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

Importers & Exporters

Kwong Sun & Co., 58, Queen's Road Central. 1st floor. Tel. 2280. Kwong Sun & Co. (Ass't.) Tel. Cen. 3168.

Land & Estate Agents

Pan Yick On, Land & Estate Agents. Tel. Central 11197. 33, Queen's Road Central.

Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co., China Bank buildings (3rd floor) Tel. 3369.

Modistes

Madame Flint. 31, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 509. (latest Parisian models).

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co., Phone 2252. 83, Queen's Road Central.

Photographers

Moe Cheung, Photographer. 12, Ice House Street. Boonfield Arcade Branch. Developing & Printing—undertaken.

MEE KWONG

Printing, Developing etc. undertaken. Kowloon.

The Kwong Kwai Photo Goods Store. 60, Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Tel. Central 1170. Extra Special Attention given to Developing, Printing, Enlarging. Photo Film Just Arrived.

Po Kwong Photo Studio

125, Wellington Street. Photo Supplies and Developing. Art picture dealer.

Printers

"The China Mail" General Printers. Publishers and Bookbinders. 5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 22.

Rubber & Wood

Tankah & Co., 20, Connaught Rd. W. Manufacturers of Rubber Soles and Singapore Wood. Tel. Central 4475.

Ship Chandlers

E. Ling & Co., 15, Wing Wo Street. Tel. Central 1118. Metal Merchants & Ship Chandlers. Managing Director—Mr. H. & Chin.

San Cheong Comproder. General Provision Store. Naval and Military Contractor. No. 85, Praya East, Wanchai. Telephone No. 3781.

Shoemakers

Juan Koo, Dealer in Sewing Machines and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Makers. 7 Pottinger Street.

WONG SIU WOON

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR LADIES GENTS AND CHILDREN. PRICES MODERATE. TEL. 1474. No. 21, POTTINGER ST.

Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co. Ladies' and Gents' Tailors. 16, D'Agular Street. New Materials of all descriptions. Tel. Central 1260.

Ah Young, Tailors, Drapers & Outfitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made to order. No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 830.

LEE YEE.

HAIRDRESSING and SHAVING SALOON. also LATEST BOOKS IN STOCK.

Wonders of the East (24 parts complete)

Household Encyclopedia (up to part 27)

Children's Encyclopedia (up to part 36)

Splendour of the Heavens

Animals of All Countries

Pageant of Nature

Countries of the World, etc.

No. 12, D'Agular Street.

Weather Report.

August 29d. 10h. 57m.—Pressure has increased slightly over Japan and at Chefoo. It has decreased slightly at Shanghai and is nearly stationary at the majority of other reporting stations.

A depression has formed over the Yangtze Valley.

A typhoon may be forming to the south of Guam.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.33 inches, against an average of 67.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 30, 1924.

1.—Formosa Channel, S. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

2.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lamook, S. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

3.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, S. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

4.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Hainan, S. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 29, 1924.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force.

Victoria Peak. 8 a.m. 30.00 80.0 85 100 100 0 0

Victoria Peak. 9 a.m. 30.00 80.0 85 100 100 0 0

Victoria Peak. 10 a.m. 30.00 80.0 85 100 100 0 0

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Victoria Peak. 12 p.m. 30.00 80.0 85 100 100 0 0

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Victoria Peak. 8 p.m. 30.00 80.0 85 100 100 0 0

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

TRITON 1st Sept. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg

ATLANTIC 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

SARFEDON 9th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

GLAUCUS 15th Sept. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Dunkirk

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

EURYPIUS 6th Sept. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

ANTIOCHUS 20th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

ET. TEMPLAR 1st Oct. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(Via Kobe and Yokohama)

ACHILLES 20th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

PHILOCTETES 14th Oct. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE.

(Via Suez or Panama)

PERSEUS 10th Sept. Boston and New York (via Suez)

TRITON 1st Oct. Boston and New York (via Suez)

ATLANTIC 11th Oct. Boston and New York (via Suez)

PASSENGER SERVICE.

16th Sept. for Shanghai

9th Sept. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

21st Oct. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

17th Nov. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

18th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

25th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

INWARD MAILS.

From FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Papers London 31st July and Parcels 22nd July).....Pohawur

Japan.....Aki Maru

U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai & Europe via Siberia London 8th Aug.Pres Lincoln

Shanghai.....Szechuen

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Shanghai.....Szechuen

Saigon.....Andre Lebon

U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai & Europe via Canada, U.S.A. Canada, Japan, Shanghai and London via Canada (London 2nd Aug.).....Emp. of Canada

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

U.S.A. Canada, Japan and Shanghai.....Pres. Madison

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Shanghai.....Kansu

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Australia and Manila.....Arifura

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Shanghai.....Sarpedon

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Japan.....Haruna Maru

Straits.....Atsuta Maru

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Japan.....Tango Maru

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Australia and Manila.....Talyan

OUTWARD MAILS.

For FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.....4 p.m.

Saigon and Bangkok.....4.30 p.m.

Halifax.....5 p.m.

Kongmoon.....5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

Straits and Calcutta.....8.30 a.m.

Perth.....9.30 a.m.

Perth.....9.30 a.m.

Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 3rd Oct.

Ship sails on Sunday 4th Aug. 5.0 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.0 p.m.

Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.0 p.m.

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Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.0 p.m.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.